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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FLAG AND FLAG

The Change to Be Made Formally
Here Today.

PROGRAM FOR THE OCCASION

Official Transactions Will Stand
Alone—A Mass Meeting—Seats.
Fireworks—Ball.

AUGUST 12.

Be it our task, in Freedom's name,
To broadly build and to maintain
A stable, just and honest State,
And thus to make and keep it great;
For Humanity's flag, the flag of the
free,
Old Glory, now floats o'er these Isles
of the Sea.

—E. P. Dole.

Admiral Miller declined to have the
Philadelphia battalion remain on the
Executive building grounds after the
Flag ceremonies. The matter was
carefully considered and there is no
feeling over it.

The ceremony which will terminate
the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Re-
public and bring the Islands under the
flag of the United States will begin at
11:45 o'clock this forenoon. It is
planned that the Stars and Stripes
shall go up as near high noon as pos-
sible. Everything will be over in a
half hour at most. As previously stat-
ed the ceremonies will be strictly of-
ficial and formal.

The official platform extends over
the landing at the front stairs. On it
will appear the leading personages in
the action to be consummated, as the
following: The Executive Council,
Diplomatic and Consular Corps, Amer-
ican Army and Navy officers, Coun-
cil of State, Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives, heads of Government Bu-
reaus, old Advisory Council, mem-
bers of the Annexation Club, Ex-
Queen Liliuokalani, Princess Kaiulani
and other members of the old royal
family have also been invited to seats
on the platform. The detail to lower
the Hawaiian flag will be stationed on
the left and that to raise the Stars and
Stripes on the right. Tables for for-
eign and local newspaper men will be
arranged near the platform.

A little over 1,400 chairs have been
arranged on the verandas of the build-
ing. Admission to these were made by
ticket to prevent a scramble. All the
passes were given out at the Foreign
Office yesterday on the plan of "first
come, first served." On the grounds
are 1,500 additional seats. Aside from
this the grounds will be open on all
sides as far as possible to public spec-
tators. As the military and naval de-
tachments will enter the grounds from
King street it will be necessary to
keep the entrance on that side for this
use. The gates on the Richards and
Hotel streets sides will be open, how-
ever, at all times.

A Foreign Office notice has been is-
sued that carriages must enter by the
Richards street gate and pass out by
the Hotel street gate.

The first bodies to assemble this
morning will be the First Regiment,
N. G. H. police and the band—all at
10 o'clock sharp. This column will
move at 10:30 through the streets to
the boat landing, where the troops
from the Philadelphia and Mohican
will be received at about 11 o'clock.
From there the march will be con-
tinued back to the Executive building
grounds. Near the official platform
the first battalion of local troops will
turn to the right and dress in close
column. The second battalion will
form in like manner on the left, and
the American troops will occupy the
avenue straight in front of the of-
ficial stand.

The following bodies will assemble
at 10:30 o'clock. Mounted Reserve,
fully equipped, at the Station house,
Sharpshooters' Company, linen hats,
without arms, at quarters in the Ju-
diciary building, Geo. W. De Long
Post, G. A. R. regulation dress and
badges, at Post headquarters. These
bodies will march independently to the
ground and be assigned to positions
on the right and left. The sixteen
companies of the Citizens' Guard will
assemble in ordinary civilian dress in
the makai yard of the Judiciary build-
ing, facing Queen street, at 11 o'clock,
without arms. From there they will
march into the grounds and be as-
signed to a position on the left. Com-
pany 9, Capt. Fritz Rowald will have
the right of the line.

Just before the Hawaiian flag comes
down it will be given a national salute
and at the same time the bands will
play the Hawaiian Anthem. Another
national salute will be given the Amer-
ican flag when it reaches the top of
the staff and the bands will play Star

Spangled Banner. This, with the
reading of the proclamation and formal
remarks incident to the transfer,
will complete the ceremony.

After the official program there will
likely be a sort of a mass meeting
under the auspices of the Annexation
Club and citizens. The program will
be informal. There will be singing and
some speechmaking by prominent citi-
zens, who will be called out. The
American troops will leave the grounds
immediately after the flag raising cer-
emonies, and will be escorted back to
the boat landing by the Hawaiian Na-
tional Guard. The N. G. H. will then
march to the parade grounds in front
of the drill shed, where one of the flags
used by the U. S. S. Boston in 1892 will
be presented to the Regiment. Then
the companies will be taken into the
drill shed and sworn in.

The grounds of the Executive build-
ing will be kept open all the afternoon,
and enthusiasts will be allowed to re-
main there and celebrate until they
get tired.

Fireworks will start in at 7:30
o'clock. James A. Kennedy and a big
corps of assistants will have charge of
this program. One thousand bombs
will be set off from nine guns. There
will also be an innumerable number
of rockets and special pieces. Over the
grounds red, white and green lights
will be constantly set off.

The big reception and ball will be-
gin at 9 o'clock. Yesterday President
Dole requested the Misses Afong to
take charge of the work of decorating
the interior of the building.

The ball room floor was waxed yes-
terday, having previously been painted.
It will be bounded tonight by
choice evergreens, and the Speaker's
platform will be banked with potted
ferns. Everything except the decora-
tions and a few chairs on the side has
been removed from the hall. In the
small ornamental alcoves in the pas-
sageway have been placed pretty pots
of ferns and palms, while the stairway
to the basement is practically hidden
under an arrangement of green plants.

Last night the lights on the build-
ing were under the personal super-
vision of Manager Theo. Hoffman
and were found to be in perfect shape.
The American shield, which appears
in red, white and blue lights on the
face of the tall central tower, was ex-
ceedingly beautiful. So numerous are
the lamps on the building that every-
thing about the front can be seen dis-
tinctly from the streets.

HARBOR AFFAIRS.

Free Discussion 'of the Letter
From Manilla.

Considerable discussion has been
going on along the waterfront since
the publication of the letter of "Nautilus"
in this paper last Wednesday, suggest-
ing certain changes in the pilotage
and towage charges and in the
duties of the harbor officials of this
port. Senior Pilot Lorenzen, while
admitting the excellence of the writer's^s
plans, thinks the rate he advocates
for handling small craft of 200 tons
and under as too low, and that no pilot
should be asked to perform a harbor
master's duty, for, at the very time
he may be working to get a vessel into
a proper berth, there may be vessels
outside waiting for pilots to bring
them in. The suggestion that when the
tug has a vessel in tow the tug's cap-
tain is in effect a pilot, is hardly ad-
mitted by the underwriters, who re-
quire a pilot on the vessel itself, in
case that the lines should part or other
accident occur.

The Captain Replied

Upon hearing the rumor, that Cap-
tain Parker, of the police force, whose
serious illness was mentioned in this
paper a few days ago, was worse "cen-
tral" rung that genial officer's resi-
dence last night to authenticate it.

Captain Parker answered the telephone
in person and said he was feeling much
better.

Military Positions.

F Company, N. G. H., has been de-
tailed to fire the salutes on Friday.
This will give A the right of line.
There will be then but three companies
in the first battalion when the regi-
ment is drawn up on either side of the
platform for the Flag Raising. The
Philadelphia battalion will be in the
driveway, with the right a few paces in
front of the platform.

Second Battalion Drill

The Second Battalion, First Regi-
ment, Major McCarthy, had drill on
Armory Square last night. Most of the
companies were out in fair force. After
the drill the battalion was taken into
the Executive Building grounds and
shown the arrangements for flag rais-
ing day. Col. Fisher, Capt. Schaefer
and other N. G. H. officers witnessed
the drill.

A Sudden Death

A Chinaman was found dead in his
yard at McMillan last night. A native
who informed the police stated that
the man dropped down suddenly and
expired almost instantly. Heart disease
was undoubtedly the trouble. Dr. Emerson
will conduct an examination this morn-
ing and, if deemed necessary, a coroner's
inquest will be held. The man's friends
appeared last night to give his name or further particulars.
It is understood that he has a brother
living in Manoa Valley.

The heat has been something ter-
rible and now the rainy season has
started.

We were out ten days waiting for
the troops. They brought us the first
news in the papers of the account of
the battle. Every man of us will
have a nice little stake as prize money
and I would not be surprised if it
amounted to nearly two years' pay for
each of us. But their our boys are not

IN EYES OF "VAN"

Letter at Last From the Balti-
more Literary Man.

A NEVER AND GOSSIPY STORY

Not a Man Faltered—Some Fare-
wells—"Can't Lick an American
Tar"—Manila Easy Prey.

thinking much of this and they seem
to think more of the medal that Con-
gress has voted them than of the prize
money.

We are continually hearing news of
the Spanish fleet which is coming out,
and we would all hail them with joy.
Anything to break the monotony, and
we will do the same thing to them.
I tell you, old man, you can't lick an
American Tar. His equal, for intelligence
and grit, is not to be found. I only hope I
can be able to say the same thing for the boys who are to do
the work ashore. While everyone
seems to think we will bombard the
city, if we do, it will be very short.
They have built very high fortifica-
tions there, mostly of sand, but one
of our 8-inch shells will undo the work
of weeks. How they can be foolhardy
enough to think they stand a ghost
of a show I do not realize.

The rebels are gradually approach-
ing nearer the city, and last night
captured one of the forts not ten
miles from it. I candidly believe that
we will have more trouble with them
than with the Spaniards. I think that
after we lick the Spaniards, we will
have to turn around and lick the rebels.
Well, we can do it. They, the rebels,
are getting very independent now.

I do not think the city will be taken
for two months yet. Not that we could
not do it, but so many things have to
be settled before they tackle it.

From authentic sources it is learned
that there are 8,000 men (Spaniards) in
the city. This is quite an army in
numbers, but most of them are mere
boys, hardly out of school. Besides
this, there are quite a few Manila men
among them. These are not to be
trusted and at the first opportunity, if
they see that the rebels will win, will
go over to them. Our actual Spanish
troops I know that they cannot muster
6,000 men. Remember me to Wal-
ter and all the other boys. Trusting
that I will hear from you, and that
the time is not far off when we will
be in Honolulu homeward bound, I
am yours sincerely,

J. J. VANDERVEER.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Matters of one of the Quiet Days
of the Term.

In the matter of L. Sam Shu, et al.,
vs. Yim Quon, et al., trespass, plain-
tiffs have admitted a satisfaction of
their claim and filed a discontinuance
of the case. A. G. M. Robertson for
plaintiffs.

William Achilleo and others have
answered the complaint of William C.
Achi, ejectment, respecting certain
lands willed by the late Peter P. Kau-
hina, in which they claim, with Ulvi-
n Johnson, to be sole owners of said
estate.

The court has ordered W. H. Pain
and O. S. J. Gilbert to appear again
at this term for trial on the charge
of furious and heedless driving at Wal-
laua. This is the case in which the
jury disagreed.

In the matter of Kuo vs. Kanaka-
nu, et al., it has been agreed between
the parties that defendant Nahale may
have ten days from and after August
13 to answer complaint of the plain-
tiff.

Hilo Insurance

HEAVY COURT DAY

Suit of Ex-Customs Official Against
the Republic.

REVIVAL OF A PAY CLAIM

A Discontinuance—Estate Matters—
Jury Trials—Verdict in Dam-
age Case—Stipulations.

A suit has been commenced against the Republic of Hawaii by Henry Zerbe in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the sum of \$726.26, for money alleged to be due for work and services performed by the plaintiff as assistant Appraiser and Examiner for the port of Honolulu. The petition contains the many averments and formalities required by the statute, in order to enable the plaintiff to get a hearing before the Supreme Court. This claim was allowed by the House of Representatives at the last session, but was defeated in the Senate. The suit has the distinction of being, perhaps, the last against the Republic of Hawaii. George A. Davis is attorney for the plaintiff.

A discontinuance has been filed in the ejectment suit of H. M. Von Holt, Emma V. Harrison and Fred Harris vs. The Right Rev. Gulstan F. Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis, and Brother Bertram. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs.

In the matter of Helen P. Clark vs. James K. Kaulia, et al., bill to declare and execute a trust, Judge Stanley has ordered that the rents now due and to accrue pending final decision in the case shall be paid into court. J. A. Thompson is appointed to collect such rents and to pay from them such water rates and taxes as may be due. S. K. Kane, attorney for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou, attorneys for defendants; Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd.; James K. Kaulia, trustee, and C. H. Clarke in person.

The case of Ung Shing, Ung Yong and Chock Fook, charged with rioting, came to an end in Judge Stanley's court early yesterday afternoon, after a hearing lasting parts of two days. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and defendants were discharged. E. P. Dole, for prosecution; Robertson, for defendants.

In the matter of Emilie Macfarlane vs. E. K. Wilder and C. L. Wight, defendants, have signed a stipulation giving plaintiff until August 30 to file bill of exceptions in said ejectment cause. Kinney & Ballou for defendants.

In the damage suit of C. S. Bradford vs. Daniel Porter and W. S. Wise, plaintiff yesterday filed a bond of \$200, necessary to bring the case properly before the court. F. L. Dorch is surety. Paul Neumann, attorney for plaintiff; G. K. Wilder for defendants.

David Dayton, guardian of the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, has filed a petition to be allowed to expend the sum of \$575.52 in repairs to two buildings belonging to said estate, same being necessary to ensure the renting of the property.

John Emmeluth, guardian of Elias Jones, has filed in the Circuit Court, a receipt of his ward for \$1,047.68, balance of cash remaining in his hands for said beneficiary. A discharge from further obligation is also noted in the receipt.

In the suit entitled Henry Vida vs. James Cartly, \$1,000 damages, defendant has filed an answer denying each and every allegation set forth in the petition.

In the ejectment matter of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. vs. Kahului Railroad Co. a stipulation has been signed by the attorneys of respective litigants waiving jury and agreeing that the court may hear the controversy on its merits.

The case of Young John Ying vs. W. W. Ahana, \$2,000 damages for malicious prosecution, was heard in Judge Perry's court yesterday. The jury, three dissenting, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of \$100. Dickey for plaintiff; Magoo and McClanahan for defendant.

A Sister's Gratitude.

Touching and appreciative letters are received here by every mail, from anxious relatives of officers and men of the Manila expedition.

A young Lieutenant was accidentally left behind by one of the transports and through the kindness of one of our merchants, obtained a passage to Hong Kong. His sister gratefully writes to this merchant:

"We who wait at home thinking always of those dear boys so far away, fearing lest accident or illness or the sad fortunes of war may keep them forever from us, cannot but be most grateful to everyone who is kind to them in any way, and you were indeed kind to—that we shall always remember."

Young Whales

Two young grampus went ashore at Kihel Man, and in spite of their struggles remained high and dry on the beach. The fishes were cut off and brought down on the Kihel Grampuses are valued for oil and the natives in the vicinity of Kihel may render out the blubber on them."

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FROM THE ORIENT.

Japan and China News in the Glenfarg's Mail.

The Korean Government has granted the mining concession to Germany in conformity with her request. The application of Great Britain will probably also soon be acceded to.

Sole mining rights in the province of Pechill, China, have been granted to Mr. Deting, a German.

It was officially reported by the Japanese Government to all treaty Powers, on July 17th, that the Civil and Commercial Codes were put into force in Japan from July 1st and 16th respectively. This is indicative of the intention of the Government to bring the new treaties into operation by the date specified, a year hence.

There is possibility of China's enacting Copyright and Patent laws in the near future, if the promise held out in a recent Imperial decree is carried out.

Marquis Ito has left Japan for a two months' visit to China. He was accompanied by Mr. Narabara, a former secretary to the Legation at Peking; Mr. Suzuki, ex-private secretary to the Marquis, and Mr. Mori, a well known poet. The Marquis held a prolonged interview with the Emperor before his departure.

Mr. Shimamura, Minister to Hawaii, who returned to Toyko from Honolulu on July 25th, was present in the Foreign Office July 27, when he reported to Count Okuma the closing of the Legation at Honolulu in obedience to the order of the Japanese Government.

A SOLDIER'S DUTY

Rev. G. C. Pearson's Sermon to Camp Dole Men.

A Strong Text—Direct Instruction to all Men—Obedience—Training and Discipline.

The congregation which assembled at the Methodist Church Sunday evening to hear Rev. G. L. Pearson's sermon on "The Soldier's Duty" contained many of the Boys in Blue from Camp Dole.

Mr. Pearson announced as his text: "Watch ye; stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong," and gave three things as essential to good soldiers whether on the military, civil or moral battle fields of life, viz: watchfulness, steadfastness and manliness.

Obedience is a soldier's first lesson. He must do many things the necessity of which, he may not at the time comprehend. So in life there are essential conditions that must be met, certain training and discipline that must be endured if one will embrace the opportunities and discharge the duties of life.

Young people should learn well the lesson of watchfulness. To be watchful is to be wide awake, vigilant, alert, the opposite of a hazy, dreamy, sleepy, slip-shod life. One should be ever watchful against the enemy and for opportunities of obtaining and doing good.

Steadfastness should be well learned. By being steadfast in small affairs men develop power to stand under the great and sudden demands of duty. No one is great in times of trial who has not learned discipline in preceding days.

Manliness is essential. It is developed by patient endeavor and the grace of God. By meeting these conditions men are able to perform the great and noble deeds demanded of them. The nation in her need wants trained men equal to any emergency. Humanity cries for the help of the strong. God wants intelligent, disciplined men to serve Him and in their generation.

Mr. Pearson gave a number of incidents illustrating these thoughts. He contrasted the conduct of the American and Spanish troops in battle, and also the terrible scenes enacted on the sinking of La Bourgogne with the admirable manliness of the British troops who in the interest of the women and children stood in line with arms presented and with their officers went down with the ill-fated Birkenhead. As an example of the Christian, manly soldier be referred to Lieut. R. P. Hobson, who by obeying Paul's exhortation throughout life had developed a character that was ready for the opportunity that came to him.

The sermon was helpful, stimulating and received the close attention of all present.

Says They Robbed Him.

A Chinese store keeper sends this news item to the Advertiser:

"On Tuesday night, August 9, at about half past ten, there was a gang of boys in blue passing on Fort street. It happened that they came to a Chinese fruit store. While they were standing at the door one of them kicked a pineapple out on the sidewalk, then another picked it up and tried to take it away. When the keeper was trying to get it back the other fellows were robbing on the other end of the store. So the Chinaman blew the whistle and got a policeman there, but he would not do anything to them and so they were looking at them robbing the things. Another fellow got his hand over the window and took a box of cigars away. When they had robbed a whole lot of things they went away and the store keeper found more things stolen by the soldiers than he expected."

Two Chinese grampuses went ashore at Kihel Man, and in spite of their struggles remained high and dry on the beach. The fishes were cut off and brought down on the Kihel Grampuses are valued for oil and the natives in the vicinity of Kihel may render out the blubber on them."

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A PICTURE MAKER

F. G. Eyton-Walker Secured 132 Negatives.

Saw the Place Where he Was Shipwrecked—Plenty More Guano On Laysan Island.

F. G. Eyton-Walker was a passenger on the steamer Waialeale from Laysan Island, Thursday night. He went as photographer to the expedition and took while away 132 negatives on the different islands visited by the expedition.

After leaving this port the Waialeale first made Bird or Nihon Island but did not land. A few photographs were made from the deck of the vessel. On July 15th, Necker Island was reached and Senator Wilcox, Dr. Averdam, Mr. Walker and a servant landed and explored that island for about three hours. The flag which had been left by the Captain King expedition some years ago had been torn from half yard, but the staff was still standing. Not an idol was found. The survey posts erected by H. B. M. S. Champion were still in position. A large turtle was caught which furnished food for several days for those on board. French Frigate Shoals were reached the next day and another landing was made. These islands are gradually disappearing and washing away under the action of the ocean currents. Just before reaching French Frigate Shoals, Senator Wilcox cut himself severely with a pen knife. He had a bar of salt water soap which he was dividing and through a slip the knife, which was a new one, went deep into his thigh to the bone. This laid him up for the best part of the voyage and he is not well yet.

On July 18, Laysan Island was reached and the barkentine Planter was found loading guano and Superintendent Spencer busy with the Japanese laborers. The following days Pearl and Hermes Reef was reached, so-called from the fact that two whaling vessels by these names were wrecked there a long time ago. The survivors built a schooner and came to Honolulu. There were a number of seals disporting on these islands and were very tame. Some photographs of the seals were taken by Mr. Walker.

The Waialeale reached Midway Island, July 20th. It was on this island that the bark Wandering Minstrel was wrecked in February, 1887, containing Captain F. D. Walker and his family and a crew of twenty-four men. They were there 14 months and were picked up finally after almost starving to death by the schooner Norma which is now in this harbor. The wreck of the schooner General Seigel is still to be seen high and dry on the mainland. A letter in Japanese was found, in a house which had been erected by the U. S. Government during a survey of these islands, containing information to the effect that in June of this year a Japanese steamer had called there while passing the islands to seek any shipwrecked men that might be there. Three wingless birds that had been taken by Mr. Walker from Laysan to Midway Island some five years ago had propagated until now there are thousands there, more if possible than on Laysan Island.

More seals were seen on Ocean Island on which the expedition landed July 21st. Some portions of the house erected by the Hawaiian Government fourteen years ago are still standing. The bark Donniter Castle was wrecked on this island about fifteen years ago. Moreell and Byers Islands do not exist. A complete search was made by the expedition for the islands as laid down on the chart but not a sign of them could be seen.

The return to Laysan Island was made on July 31st and while there Dr. Averdam found some new beds of guano which will keep up the supply from that place for another two years. There are fully ten more loads for the barkentine Planter.

Captain Mosher who had charge of the Waialeale on this trip brought several hundred Laysan Island canaries back with him.

Live Stock.

The Andrew Welsh brought a lot of fine live stock for the Islands. There were twenty-five Devon bulls, seventy-five black face rams and twenty-six fine mules for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Maui; a \$500 colt and three Jersey cows for the Molokai Ranch Co.; five chickens for W. W. Dimond and John Ena.

"No Buttons for Girls."

Edwin is a bright-faced, handsome boy of 7 or 8 and knows a good deal about what's going on. He was at the Boys in Blue dinner on Monday and was arrayed in blouse and cap of the N. G. H. A very charming young lady accosted Edwin, but he only said: "I don't give buttons to the girls. Good-bye." And the winsome young lady heard a chorus of laughter.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better, by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. ROGGS, Stumpwood, Glitter Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Two Chinese grampuses went ashore at Kihel Man, and in spite of their struggles remained high and dry on the beach. The fishes were cut off and brought down on the Kihel Grampuses are valued for oil and the natives in the vicinity of Kihel may render out the blubber on them."

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Choice California Mules.**CALIFORNIA MULES**

I have just received
Sixty-five Head of
choice young mules
from four to seven
years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage.

All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Honolulu.

DETROIT**JEWEL STOVES**

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED**Blood Mixture**

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Old Ulcerous Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerous Sores, Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2d, 9d, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER CO. LTD., Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1700.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,**SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.**

FORT STREET.

A SENATE SECRET

W. E. Mason on Private Conduct of Business.

His First Experience in an Executive Session—A Broken Spell—Picture of an Official Function.

(U. S. Senator Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, in Munsey.)

While discussing the rules, executive sessions should not be forgotten. Before I blossomed into a United States Senator I used to be a plain M. C. Sometimes it happened that I was in the Senate Chamber when an executive session was ordered. The first time I heard the motion made I said to myself: "Well, I guess I'll stay and see the fun." The motion to go into executive session was carried, and I was invited to go out.

"But," I said, kind of swelling up, "I am a member of the House of Representatives of the United States of America!"

"Oh! Yes! Is that so?" said the polite officer. "But—you'll have to go."

And go I did, but I mentally shook my fist at the green baize door and said: "I'll just run for the Senate myself."

Men, as everybody knows, are never curious; but I confess that I was anxious to see what was done in the sanctum sanctorum known as the Executive or Secret Session of the United States Senate.

At last, after all my trials and tribulations (this is in confidence) my supreme hour came. A Senator from New England arose and solemnly and earnestly moved that we go into "executive session." I heard the magic words. My dream was to be realized. I saw the galleries cleared. I saw new M. C.'s get the gentle hint to go, just as I had. I wanted to walk out by the same door at which I had shaken my fist, and then walk in; but I was afraid that some part of the ceremonies of the supreme moment would escape me. I rushed to my seat, put my desk in order, dusted my coat collar with my fingers, smoothed my hair, and tried to look like my ideal of a Senator in executive session.

The bells all over the Senate end of the Capitol rang and made music to my ears. The chief page clapped his hands three times, and the pages all rushed from our sacred presence. Amidst the ringing of bells and rushing of feet the people were all moved out, the doors were closed, and we were alone!

Thereupon the Senator who had moved the executive session struck a match in the usual way and lit a cigar audibly informing his neighbor that it was the only one he had. He then moved that John Smith be confirmed in his \$700 post office in Podunk. The President of the United States Senate, the Vice President of the United States, said: "Without objection it is so ordered." A motion to adjourn was carried and I was left with a taste in my mouth as insipid and unsatisfying as that of circus lemonade.

Seriously—if it is possible to be serious on this subject, the executive session is a farce. It may be well in times of war with other nations to have the Government business as to treaties and things of that sort done in secret; but in ordinary business and in times of peace, there is no reason for closed doors between the people and the men employed to represent them.

St. Paul Sails.

The transport St. Paul sailed shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Manila. A very large crowd of new friends of the boys saw the steamer off. The Hawaiian band played on the wharf. Considerable fruit contributed by citizens was sent aboard for the companies. There was the usual storm of fruit as the vessel pulled away from the wharf. Three native boys are supposed to have gotten away on the St. Paul. They tried to stow away on a former vessel. Neither of them has been seen since yesterday morning.

A "GLEN" STEAMER.

Vessel of Famous Line Here in Pacific Mail Run.
(From Thursday's Daily)

The steamship Glenfarg docked at Pacific mail wharf at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 12 days from Yokohama, with two passengers and 550 tons of Oriental merchandise for this port. This vessel has been considered overdue since last week and now has put in an appearance in not at all poor time from port of departure.

The Glenfarg is hardly a thing of beauty, but is a good substitute for the Pacific Mail liner whose place she fills. She is of 2,350 tons register and a gross tonnage of 2,347, her length is 360 feet, beam 44 feet, and depth of 30 feet. She was built in Glasgow in 1894 and has been plying from Asiatic ports to London and New York ever since.

The Glenfarg belongs to the great Glen Line of steamers, tea carriers principally, between China and London. One of this line, the Glengyle, is celebrated for winning the great ocean race between Douglas and London against another fast freighter. The Glengyle has a speed of 19 knots. There are about seventeen of these big steamships belonging to the Glen Line. The Glengyle is intended chiefly for a freight carrier but has most excellent accommodations on board for about 100 passengers.

Twenty first class passengers. Her purser is the courteous J. B. Slocum, well known in this port, having for many years sailed in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service as freight clerk from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Glengyle, another one of this same line, follows the Beagle from Yokohama, to arrive here in about one month from now.

Engrossed.

Viggo Jacobsen has engrossed the resolutions of thanks passed by the Council of State to Francis M. Hatch in recognition of services at Washington in the cause of annexation and other public matters. The artistic work of Mr. Jacobsen was greatly admired by all who had the opportunity of seeing it.

OATH TAKING.

Arrangements to Swear in Officials on Friday.

Messengers have been dispatched to all parts of the group with the oaths to be taken by Government officials on Friday. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock sailed by the Mauna Loa for the West Coast of Hawaii, taking a list of all the officials in that quarter with typewritten copies of the legal oath for each. Two other messengers were sent to Hawaii, one to Maui, one to Molokai and one to Kauai. The oaths are to be delivered to sheriff and deputy sheriffs.

The oath corresponds to the first part of that prescribed by the Constitution here, substituting the Constitution and laws of the United States. All subordinate officials of whatever nationality will, upon taking this oath, be retained in their present positions.

Worth Pondering Over.

The owners of the Royal Baking Powder Company lately refused \$12,000,000 for the concern, a business built up and fostered by persistent advertising.

THE MILITARY.

Future of First Regiment Under Annexation.

With respect to the military, Colonel Fisher stated last night that officers and men who cared to enlist in the volunteer service of the territory of Hawaii would be sworn in after the flag raising next Friday. All present enlistments expire when the Hawaiian flag comes down. After the ceremony the regiment will march back to the parade grounds where re-enlistments will be received at once.

The process will be as follows: Colonel Fisher will be sworn by Minister Cooper. The Colonel will then swear in the staff, field and line officers of the Regiment. The line officers will immediately thereafter swear in the men of their respective commands.

The status of the regulars for a few days will remain the same. That is to say, they will likely remain on duty until the New Yorkers arrive. It is understood that such as so desire will be given an opportunity to re-enlist in the garrison.

Made in the Philippines.

Manila hemp is the fiber of a species of banana (*Musa textilis*) which thrives only in certain localities, where it is cultivated by the natives. The fiber is still produced in the old native way, by scraping the leaves with a peculiar knife, which requires expert handling. Numberless contrivances to supersede this simple process have been tried and patented, but without success. The native way is still the best, and it produces a fine fiber of which thread is spun and cloth woven that excels the best Tussore silk. Manila hemp is one of the leading products of the Philippines and it represents one of the most important industries of the islands. The superior qualities of the material are well known to the seafaring men of all nations and to those connected with hempen industries everywhere.

GLAD HAND.

Portsmouth Extends a Hearty Welcome—Our Citizens Show Appreciation in Public Utterances.

Lack of appreciation is not a failing of our citizens, and the advent of the "Little Conqueror," was received with the same display of enthusiasm which has spread all over the Union. Coming like a ray of sunshine to every sufferer, and raising burdens that many backs have borne for years is enough to awaken the public to praise, the like of which has never been heard in this locality. From every ward, from every street comes the same report. Failure is an unknown quantity, as far as the "Little Conqueror" is concerned, and success follows every foot-step. Right here at home the triumphs have been many and have set our people talking about the wondrous workings. The following case in point should interest every reader, and it is only one among thousands.

Mr. Asmunds, 273 West Front street, Portsmouth, O., says: "I had complained for some time of a weak back and an aching pain just around the kidneys. I felt sure the kidneys caused it, because the secretions were off color. I read some accounts about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills being good for bad backs and I said to my wife that I believed that I would try them. I went down to Fisher & Striech's drug store and got a box. I could tell in a few days that they were doing me good, and this was so encouraging that I kept right on using the pills until the time came when my back ceased hurting me. It seems to me that this was a test of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, in which they proved themselves worthy of the name and worthy of recommendation to others."

For sale by dealers, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu general agents for the Islands; price 6c per box. Do not forget to get the name Doan's.



THE WAR BALLOON AT SANTIAGO,

One of the features of General Shafter's attack upon Santiago was the use of the military balloon. This balloon was sent up about 2,500 feet and floated over the city. The observations made from it were of great value to the attacking army. The balloon was held captive by great wire cables, through which telegraph and telephone messages were transmitted to General Shafter.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine
Parts kept in stock or imported
to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England:

**Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.**

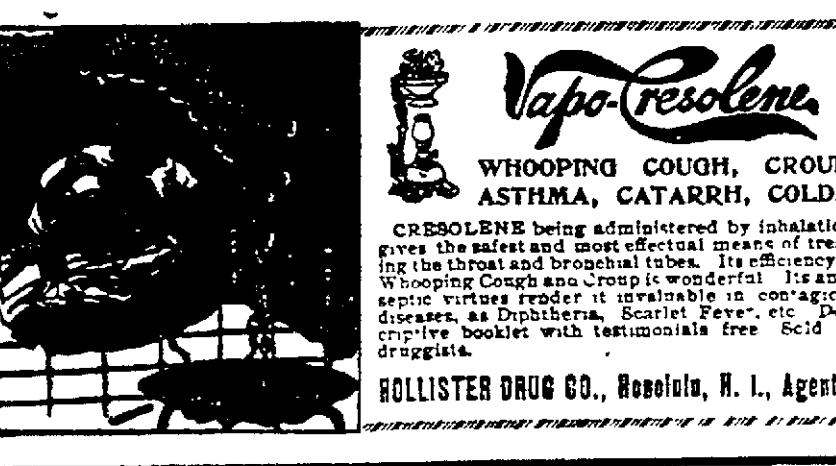
And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.



WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful, and its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Price 50c per bottle with testimonials free. See druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents



READ THE ADVERTISER

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

If you do not know

the market value of furniture you can safely place yourself in our hands, and be sure of honest treatment. We will advise you honestly, and give you just as good prices as though you were in the business. We have built up our immense trade through fair and square dealing, and we have too much at stake to spoil our reputation.

Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

etc. etc.

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large imports by their iron bars "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Plunger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgars, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Echstein & Seiler Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Etc. Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canistic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap, Ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

(LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from VANCOUVER
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information apply at THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EDDED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1898

FLAG DAY CEREMONY.

The indignation of many persons regarding the arrangement of the ceremonies connected with the visible transfer of the sovereignty of the Islands, on Friday, requires that some explanation be made.

It is this, we understand, although we have no official knowledge on the matter:

The Cabinet at no time, and this only is positive information, previous to the arrival of Admiral Miller, made any promises directly or indirectly regarding the form of the ceremonies. It could not. The taking of possession of the Islands is an affair of the United States Government, to be executed in its own way, and by its own officers, and not by the officers of our Government.

On the arrival of the Admiral, his instructions, and the instructions to Minister Sewall undoubtedly directed how the transfer should be made. The Admiral and the Minister being in the habit of obeying orders, have undertaken to execute these instructions. We do not know what they are. Whatever is done on Friday, will be done, we assume, in accordance with these instructions.

The arrangements may not suit us, but if they are the President's orders, they must be obeyed. He may not have taken the same view of the proper form of the ceremonies that we do. He may have regarded the transfer as a simple, brief, dignified affair which should not be attended with any elaborate ceremonial not necessary or in his opinion, appropriate.

Our Government, the Islands being already annexed, is subject to the Government of the United States, and naturally, has no authority in the matter, and could make no binding promises about it, as any sensible person may readily understand.

We would expect that any ceremony not strictly connected with the act of transfer might lay all the officials open to censure by the Government at Washington.

As free and enlightened citizens we are at liberty to celebrate the event, independently of the official ceremony.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

One of the largest grocery houses in San Francisco declared, some months ago, that whenever annexation took place, it would establish a branch store in Honolulu, and sell its articles at San Francisco prices only. It is also said that other mercantile houses will take the same course.

What will take place is now a mere matter of speculation. It is probable that there will be some radical changes as soon as the laws governing this territory are passed by Congress.

Heretofore it has been difficult and practically impossible for residents to deal generally with the retail merchants of San Francisco, or of other cities. The expense of invoices, the engagement of freights, and necessity of obtaining permits here, the valuation of articles imported even through the postoffice, have caused annoyance, loss of time and expense.

Under the new conditions, articles will be sent from the Mainland to this place with the same care, as they are sent from San Francisco to Oakland. No invoices that must be sworn to, no valuations whatever, no permits to land, will be needed. Articles will also be brought through the mails without examination. We learn that Wells, Fargo & Co. will soon establish a branch of their express concern here. Besides this, local express will be started, which will compete with the larger express company, if its charges are excessive.

It is possible that one or more of the department stores may establish branches here. These stores, purchasing at reduced prices great quantities of goods, will sell at close profits here.

The day of the "drummer" has come. We have now the military drummer. He will be followed by the commercial drummer. Our local laws which discriminate against foreign agents of mercantile houses, are even now unconstitutional under many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as such local laws interfere with the rights of citizens of other States. Besides that Congress will not pass any law limiting the freedom of trade. The drummer will seek the Asiatic trade, and, so far as he can do so, will put the Asian merchants, with good credit, on a par with the merchants here in the markets of the Mainland.

It does not follow that our local merchants will be driven out of trade. They will be forced to meet sharp

competition, and they should be able to meet it. No doubt they will do so. It will be the survival of the fittest.

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

Annexation and the war have allowed a most important political event in Japan to escape notice.

Those who are familiar with the attempt of the Emperor and his friends to establish constitutional government during the last ten years, know that the chief obstacle to its success, as it has succeeded in England and our own country, is the absence of political parties, and the activity and influence of personal parties in this administration of the Government. The same absence of political parties, divided on certain distinct principles of government, in France and Italy, especially in France, is thoroughly discussed by Bodley in his treatise on government by party, and Japan is cited as an instance of government of persons, and not of principles.

The racial habit and thought of the Japanese naturally expressed itself in the Government, whatever political name it assumed. As the clan governed before, in a large measure, so the clans, after the creation of the present constitutional government, at once made the administration, not that of a party, but of a clan.

The result has been in many ways unfortunate, although, fortunately for that country, it has not been disastrous, as many predicted it would be.

While one clan was in power, the other clans combined, in the Diet, to drive it out of power, by obstructing legislation. Three times has the Emperor dissolved the Diet, and "gone to the people," as the British say, with no better result than the continuance of personal as against party government. Only the religious veneration of all classes for the Emperor has saved the Empire from civil war.

Count Ito, one of the most enlightened statesmen of the Empire, has

firmly believed that the establishment of party government was a political necessity. As the Premier recently, he

found that the clans and the men with

some personal following were in a majority in the Diet. He boldly adopted,

for the first time, the British method

of changing the government, by advising

the Emperor to call in the opposition

and give the administration in to

its hands. This was done. Count

Ito then resigned. For the first time,

under the new constitution, there is

something of a party administration

in the Empire. Although it may soon

be driven out of office, it marks the

beginning of substantial democratic

rule in what was an Oriental despotism only a few years ago.

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention adjourned recently, after adopting a remarkable and novel provision regarding the right to vote. The object in view was to prevent the negroes from voting.

By the last census there were 119,000 colored male residents of voting age, 130,000 white male residents, and 25,000 foreign born voters in the State.

In order to cut off the negro vote the convention resorted to a curious device. It confers the elective franchise on those whose parents or grand parents were qualified voters in 1867. The negroes, owing to the existence of slavery, were not entitled to vote during that year. This provision, therefore, cuts off their rights to the franchise, unless they can read and write. Few of them can do so. It places the franchise mainly in the hands of the white population.

Some of the best lawyers of the State believe that the provision is constitutional. On the other hand, it is believed by many lawyers in other States, that this provision is in direct conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which is that the right of citizens "to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The matter will soon go to the Su-

preme Court of the United States, and its decision will be of the greatest value in settling the rights of the colored men.

FEAR.

Chas. A. Dana, in his Reminiscences of the Civil War, writes that, as Assistant Secretary of War, he visited General Sheridan, and asked him this question:

"But are you never afraid?" "If I was, I would not be ashamed of it," he said. "If I should follow my natural impulse I should run away always, at the beginning of danger; the men who say they are never afraid in a battle do not tell the truth."

Chorus of "urgans"—Dole must go!"

President McKinley—"Dole will stay!"

THE MISSIONARY'S ACCOUNT.

As Hawaii, at noon, becomes a part of the national domain, the missionary may also present his accounts at the same time with the Christian civilization that sent him here, seventy-eight years ago. Today is a day for balance sheets, for general reckoning, for taking account of stock.

The missionary offered, in 1820, to teach the native rulers, and the serfs as well, reading and writing and the rudiments of education. He assumed the responsibility of it. It was his philanthropy and the philanthropy of the people who sent him.

Neither trader, or sailor, or whaleman or merchant shared in that philanthropy. Trader and merchant of those days robbed the Kings and people, debauched the women, and demoralized the men with rum. Even New England, in search of oil, which was gold, set loose her legions of heathen, in the garb of whalemen, upon these simple people. The missionary fought the heathenism of his own country as sturdily as he fought the heathenism of Polynesia, because it struck at order, virtue and progress. Among his dangerous foes were the descendants of the Puritan, in search of gold in the Pacific, for they threw away their principles before they crossed the equator, and believed the Devil reigned under the Southern Cross. Churches, schools, and good government stood in their way.

The missionary, not in search of gold, opened the schools, and the churches, and patiently taught the Puritan theory of government. He groped greatly in the dark, as all men groped in the dark then, and do now, and will do in the coming ages, until the progress of the world is ended. If his light was dim, it was the dim light of New England, the light of the tallow candle, instead of the electric light of modern study and knowledge.

Only men and women who had the time and were filled with devotion to the cause, could discharge the trust they had assumed for American philanthropy. After three-quarters of a century of patient work, ably assisted by those who had a common sympathy with them, they fixed permanently in these Islands a system of education, which had no peer in the tropics. Its defects are the defects of the Anglo-Saxon schools elsewhere. But the system is now a part of the life of the people. It is this that has dispelled the fear of American statesmen that the native population would be a menace to good government, though it might not be in itself sufficient for self-government.

As the Joint Resolution is very broad and fails to define many important relations, no doubt there will be considerable litigation regarding its scope. The question whether the Islands became a part of the American territory on July 7th or upon August 12th may be an interesting one.

Americans, and announce to the correspondents his political creed, whether he is a Republican, Democrat or Populist.

Not the least interesting incident will be when the hour arrives for congratulations, and the solemn procession of Earnest Patriots who fervently believed several days ago that they sealed him up for all time in the "Back Number" mausoleum, approach him and congratulate him on his resurrection, and kindly inform him that now they are quite ready to overlook his "glaring political errors," and that it was only a mistake in the working of the slot that threw out the card which announced "poetic justice" to some one else, and nothing for himself.

The painter, Hitchcock, must not fail to take in the whole effect and reproduce it on canvas.

ANNEXED OR TO BE ANNEXED?

The act of annexation was consummated on July 4th, by the Joint Resolution of Congress, which provides that the said Hawaiian Islands be, and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof." If it was not legally consummated on that day, it will be today at 12 o'clock.

While the Joint Resolution regards the act of annexation as instant and final, and there is in it no suggestion of any further act or thing whatsoever to be done, it is the fact, we understand, that the Government in Washington has not formally notified the Government of these Islands of the action of Congress, but will be so today at 12 o'clock. It is assumed, for practical purposes, that the act of annexation, will not be complete without the service of some formal notice on the Executive here, and from that moment the Federal Government assumes all responsibility for the administration of affairs.

The Joint Resolution declares an instant annexation, without any notice of any kind whatsoever. The interpretation put upon it is, however, that it becomes effective only when actual possession is taken.

As the Joint Resolution is very broad and fails to define many important relations, no doubt there will be considerable litigation regarding its scope. The question whether the Islands became a part of the American territory on July 7th or upon August 12th may be an interesting one.

RECRUITING THE ARMY.

Recruiting for the purpose of filling up the regiments under the second call for 75,000 men is proceeding slowly in the States. Only 27,519 men had

enlisted towards making up the numbered required of 37,566, on July 14th. This is rather remarkable, when the enormous population is considered. Men prefer the new organizations to the regiments already in the field, into which they must enter as strangers.

The volunteers regiments in the service are losing scores of young men, who enlisted while under age, and therefore cannot be held to service. The enlistment of minors is an old trick, practiced during the Civil War. It is done by men who expect to obtain commissions and the pay of officers, as soon as they have enlisted the required number of men. The commissions are obtained, the pay begins, and then the minors are discharged by the superior officers or the Courts.

These experiences are teaching the people that if we are to be a warlike people, the volunteer system must be largely modified and the method of putting an army in the field must be put on a business basis.

With the end of the Hawaiian Republic comes the end of that awful apparition of the Diamond Head light house crushing in the skulls of the unsuspecting travelers. It is now certified by two well known and capable experts, Messrs. Kleugel and Onderdonk, that the structure is sound and safe. Superintendent Rowell is vindicated. That ferocious mongrel of shark and eagle, known as the "Guyascatus," introduced in these sunlit Islands by Senator McCandless, will now make the lighthouse his roosting place, with his half brother, the eagle who soars at noon today.

The automobile has passed the experimental stage in Paris, and the fashionable women are taking it up as a fad. Carriages and horses are abandoned, while the automobiles bowl along the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne. It is safe, therefore, to predict that we shall have horseless carriages here within a short time. The objection to them will be their lack of power to climb some of our roads, such as the Pali or the Tamalua roads. Otherwise they will be most useful.

Many of the colored or Afro-American schools, which claim the right to be rated as colleges, are indiscriminately granting degrees to colored lawyers and preachers. At the rate they are granting them, the South will soon have its full quota of negro Doctors of Divinity, and Doctors of Laws.

It was so far back as November last that Tom Hosti, the Japanese Minister to the United States, contributed to Harper's Monthly an article or paper

THE PASSING HOUR.

The echo of Dewey's guns can be heard here today.

It will be today a case of nailing the flag to the masthead.

You can't lick an American tar," is good enough statement to be preserved.

Anyhow there are no "keep off the grass" signs in the Executive Building Grounds.

It is a happy thing that a man can relieve himself of the memory of a tooth pain.

If any man yells "rubberneck" at the Executive Building grounds on Friday, put him out.

Wheel racing in this town is now about the deadliest thing that ever happened that way.

For list of the new officers under the new dispensation, consult the present directory or roster.

There is a good prospect that the American Eagle will do just a bit of screaming soon after 12 m. today.

Like a good many who had "gone before," the soldiers aboard the St. Paul coveted the Honolulu assignment.

The coming occasion presents to some individuals the gloomy opportunity or alternative of being without country.

One of the evening papers has "flopped" on the Governorship question. The process is nothing new with that particular paper.

Our isolation has at least one compensation at this time. We don't have to struggle with those Spanish names every day in the week.

Perhaps now that the Diamond Head lighthouse matter is presented to public notice, half-baked experting on anything and everything will be practiced less.

The men who think they know how to make a State will be in the foreground a good deal now, but the men who really make a State will work quietly and evenly.

Pent-up State secrets will have full high tide flow at noon today. If skillful forecasting can be depended upon to any extent there will be no remarkable revelations.

It was a rough judge in the rough days of the rough West who once announced or proclaimed in his court that he wanted nothing but silence there, and not too much of that.

Over in Hilo town the citizens took time by the forelock and raised the Stars and Stripes over the Court House so soon as Annexation news was received. And still they call Hilo slow.

The Hilo Herald is out for Minister of Finance Damon for Governor. When the Herald ventured into the field of politics editorially it speaks for a pretty good sized element on the Island of Hawaii.

It seems odd that at this late day some people should just be getting together their views on annexation. They should reserve the mental energy needed in this task to application on future issues.

In these halcyon days of development by leaps and bounds your Uncle Benjamin Franklin Dillingham isn't saying a word, though no individual in the community has a better right to remark "I told you so."

Senator Mason, whose views on State secession were given yesterday morning, is the man who voted for the Annexation Joint Resolution because so requested by his Illinois constituents.

The young brawns is just now studying watermanship to the end that the foremost sport of the Islands may be properly exploited on two occasions next month. The Myrtles, Heianais and Lellians show a noble shell game.

Testimony of a ship's master to the efficiency and industry of the local port or harbor officials is contained in a communication. It is always a pleasure to a newspaper to be the medium of noting deserved commendation.

There is probably ten times more thoughtless expression in Honolulu than in any other town ten times bigger. The

AN EXPERT SAY

Capable Men Report on New Lighthouse Tower.

C. H. KLUEGEL—JOHN OUDERKIRK

They Say It is all Right—Legislative Committee Condemned It—Rider on an Expense Item.

A good many of the hours of the Senate during the last session of the last Legislature were used in discussion on the new Diamond Head lighthouse. There was strenuously urged the contention that Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, had raised up for the support of the light a flimsy structure that would topple over at the first heavy wind. It was solemnly asserted that the frame or tower as placed was wholly insufficient for strength. Some of the remarks were quite warm and with one man particularly the condemnation of Mr. Rowell was frequent and strong as expression of adverse opinion on the tower. This tower, by the way, is the same as used for lighthouses everywhere. There are scores of just the same kind precisely on the Atlantic coast. Framework of iron or steel is preferred over the masonry foundation. Stone foundations are being replaced on the New England coast by the metal towers, yet a few of the Senators and a number of the Representatives were confident that Mr. Rowell had made a mistake. After many speeches had been made in the Senate a committee was appointed. It made a solemn and formal report. Following is a copy of the serious document:

The item in line 45 is the estimated amount needed to complete the Diamond Head lighthouse, including the installation of the electric light for same.

Your committee have personally inspected new light house now being constructed, and consulted different authorities regarding the strength and stability of the structure, which is all of iron above the concrete foundation and is simply four 4-inch galvanized iron pipes, in 20-foot lengths, from the ground to the lighthouse proper, 40 feet. It is suitably braced and above this is the superstructure with the lights, 20 feet high. The iron of the supports is 1-4 inch thick, which is cut by the thread in each of the joints at least half of its thickness, leaving 1-8 inch in thickness at each joint, which would appear to be a weak point in the same.

It may, however, be strong enough to support the 15-ton weight of the superstructure and stormy gales while it is fresh and new, but it is in a position constantly exposed to the salt spray of the sea, which will sooner or later cut the weak joints of the iron with rust and endanger the safety of the structure with final collapse of the supports.

On general principles a lighthouse should be a permanent institution that can be relied upon, with its light always on hand, especially in stormy weather. To accomplish this, it should be constructed in the most substantial manner and not in a way to do service for two, three, five or even ten years and then be missing, having collapsed or toppled over.

The lighthouse now being constructed can be made substantial and as permanent as possible by building up a good substantial stone and cement tower from the ground up to the superstructure and securely fastening the upper structure to the stonework. It would then be doubly strong, and when the iron pillars become weak from rust the stone tower will continue to hold all firmly in its place. This will require an addition to the original appropriation, which was \$10,000. There has already been expended for the foundation and tower, tools, etc., \$1,824.29; for the lantern, \$5,661.90, total, \$7,386.19; and we are now asked to reappropriate from the unexpended balance to complete the construction and put in electric lights \$1,000, which will make the total cost \$8,386.19. To build up a substantial stone tower as suggested above would require, say \$2,500 additional, or about \$4,000 besides the amount already expended.

It seems at first sight as if this is a large amount to expend in addition to the present outlay on this structure, but if we consider for a moment it is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the loss of any one of the large steamers now coming to this port, as a result of the collapse of the new Diamond Head Lighthouse.

We cannot afford to run any chances in such a matter and rely upon a cheap, temporary structure, when we can have something permanent. Your committee, therefore, recommend that in addition to the \$1,000 asked, the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated to build a substantial stone tower for said lighthouse, to be completed before the superstructure is finished.

F. S. LYMAN.

H. P. BALDWIN.

J. A. McCANDLESS

This report resulted in a rider for the lighthouse appropriation item, making it read this way:

New Lighthouses and Lights.
completion Diamond Head \$4000
(Not to exceed \$2,500 thereof to be first expended in erecting a substantial stone tower for support to such light.)

After the report was heard in the Senate, Mr. Baldwin stated that while

subscribing to it as a matter of course he believed that the Superintendent of Public Works was capable of judging safely in the matter. Other Senators were immensely pleased with the report and boasted of how Mr. Rowell had been censured and a great calamity avoided, nipped in the bud as it were. So far as the record shows, there was no expert testimony on which to base the report. There was presented merely the conclusions of guess work. The Cabinet had nothing to say in the premises at the time, but has lately instituted an inquiry and here is what has come of it:

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 8, 1898.
Jas. A. King, Esq., Minister of Interior.
Sir:—At the request of Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, we have examined the light house tower at Diamond Head.

The examination was more particularly with reference to the strength of the structure to sustain the load to be placed upon it. The greatest stress will occur at the time of a violent wind.

After consideration of the requirements, we are of the opinion that the structure has ample strength for all the stresses to which it may be subjected. Yours respectfully,

C. H. KLUEGEL,
JOHN OUDERKIRK.

The first signature on the report is that of the chief engineer of the Oahu Railway & Land Company. Mr. Kluegel has been here many years and head of the survey and construction departments of the railway. He left a first class place in the United States to settle in the Islands. Upon his judgment and knowledge the Railway and other companies in the country have invested in the aggregate millions of dollars and Mr. Kluegel's reputation in his business is the highest. John Ouderkirk is a contractor, builder and building superintendent in business here for many years and he has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Works by friends at various times, though he has not personally, so far as may be known, been in any way an applicant for the place. Mr. Ouderkirk has put up wharves here and some of the best buildings. He is established as one whose word in the matter of the character of a structure of any sort is about final.

The Cabinet has before it now the report of the Senate committee, the appropriation item with the rider, and the report of two capable and trustworthy experts and the fact that the light house plant, excepting the masonry which the Legislators wanted, is ready for use.

NO FORT SITE YET

Part of New York May Camp in Town.

A Temporary Arrangement Under Consideration—Looking for a Tract—Two Men Left.

NEW YORK FIRST.

Colonel Barber stated last night that no site had yet been selected for the permanent barracks of the United States garrison to be stationed here. Numerous tracts of land had been examined, but none have, as yet, met all requirements. The Colonel will examine some large lots near town today. Thus far the Allen tract and a Government plot near Kalihi seem to have met with favor.

At best it will be several weeks and perhaps two months before the permanent quarters will be ready for the garrison. In the meantime the New Yorkers will go into camp. If arrangements can be made to that end a part or a whole of the regiment will camp on the N. G. H. parade grounds and occupy the old barracks and drill shed.

In case this scheme crowds up matters too much a part of the regiment may be taken to the old baseball grounds at Makiki.

Colonel Barber's plan to use the parade grounds at the drill shed is in the interest of convenience. He purposes to rent some large building in town to be used as a mess hall, and it will be advisable, he thinks, to have the men as near it as possible.

SOLDIERS TWO.

Two soldiers of the transport St. Paul are left in town. One of them is a member of the South Dakota battalion and was enlisted in San Francisco about three weeks ago. The other is a Minnesota recruit. Both realize the plight they are in and will spend sleepless nights wondering what fate awaits them. The California man had been drinking swipes with natives the night before and was asleep in the house of his friends when the steamer sailed.

That is what he reported at the Consulate. The other man claims to have been ill at the house of a native in Nuuanu valley. He is really under medical treatment.

Yesterday afternoon the men called at the United States Consulate and left their statements. They were told to call again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Later they met Lieutenant Wintrop, post quartermaster of United States forces, and were sent to the Sailors' Home. There they spent the night. The men want to go on to Manila.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Matias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaaki, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE RANKIN BOYS

Notable Family in One of the Western States.

A MEMBER VISITS HONOLULU

Some Rough Life—Contact With Indians and Desperadoes. A Brave Woman.

Wilson Rankin, who has lately spent a month at Wright's Villa here, is one of the family of "Fighting Rankins" of Wyoming. Every member of the tribe is six-footer, a good rider, a good shot with six-shooter and rifle, a man of tried nerve. Best of all there isn't the slightest trace of bragadocio in one of them. All are quiet, unassuming men who gained reputations on the frontier in years gone because they were active in the duties of the rough and exciting life. Among the Rankins known to the writer are "Jim," an ex-sheriff and a mining man; "Joe," ex-deputy United States Marshal for Wyoming and a land speculator and cattle owner; "Bob," an ex-officer and a cattleman and "Newt" the same; Wilson is manager of the big Wyoming cattle ranch of Ora Haley, one of the best known of range kings.

Joe Rankin became world-famous in 1879. He made a journey on horseback that is always mentioned in the list of record riders. Joe went out from Rawlins, Wyo., with Maj. Thornburg, U. S. A., to the White River, Colo., reservation of the Ute Indians, who were at that time threatening to go on the warpath. The command consisted of but one company of cavalry and a few civilians in charge of a pack train. Joe was guide and courier. He and Maj. Thornburg, while riding a short distance ahead of the troop, were fired upon by Indians from ambush. Maj. Thornburg was killed. Joe was wounded, but managed to get back to the main body. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The troop was surrounded by Indians. Before dark all but three of the horses and mules had been killed and six of the soldiers had gone to the last sleep, while a dozen or more were wounded. The only horse left happened to be a pretty good one. Joe mounted it at midnight, slipped through the circle of savages and struck for Rawlins, the nearest telegraph station, distance, 147 miles. Joe had three mounts on the trip and rode each horse to death. He made the ride in twelve hours. Aid for the cavalry company was summoned from Fort Russel, Wyo., where Col. Merritt, now a very important figure in the army of the United States was in command. Joe Rankin had to have rest after the ride and Wilson, the man who left here recently and Jim, then sheriff of Carbon County, Wyo., with Bob, deputy sheriff, were sent with Merritt as guides, scouts and couriers.

At daylight after Joe left the Thornburg command the Indians fired a few parting volleys and drew away. They went over to the agency, killed several people there and with the three or four women of the place started south. This part of the story may be disposed of by saying that through some maneuvering in the east peace was declared and a commission came out from Denver, Colo., met the Indians with the women and fixed matters up. All westerners and the friends of Thornburg, Agent Meeker and the other victims of butchery were indignant.

A lieutenant of Merritt's command was killed by the Indians after peace had been declared. He was out scouting with the Rankins and against their advice made a wide detour alone and was plucked off from cover. A fine hotel at Laramie, Wyo., is named for Maj. Thornburg.

While Jim Rankin was sheriff of Carbon County stage and train robbery were rife. Some men who had wrecked and robbed a train were pursued by officers and being overtaken made a fight which they won. They entrenched themselves in a favorable position in the mountains. The leaders of this lawless gang were two notorious criminals and fugitives known as "Big Nose George" and "Dutch Charlie." Vincent and Widdifield were the names of two of the special officers killed in the fight. They had bravely led the posse. Both were young men of the country and were very well liked. In time "Big Nose George" was captured at Miles City, Mont., and brought to the Rawlins jail. He was decorated with a ball and chain. One evening he disabled "Bob" Rankin with the heavy ball. Bob's family residence was in the court house and jail building. His wife heard the noise of "Big Nose George's" attempt to escape and quickly appeared on the scene with a six-shooter. She held the prisoner till help arrived. Bob is still alive, but has never recovered from the effects of the blow. "Big Nose George" was taken out of the jail by a mob the next night and hanged at the stockyards.

"Dutch Charlie" was captured at a robber's roost within a hundred miles of the scene of derailment of the train while he was being brought to Rawlins. He was taken from the train at a station called Carbon, about forty miles from Rawlins, and hanged by a mob. This was in the dead of winter. The body was left on the depot platform all night and was frozen stiff when put into a coffin.

Mrs. "Bob" Rankin was presented by the citizens of Rawlins with a fine gold watch and chain.

While United States Marshal for Wyoming Joe Rankin had a number of most exciting and dangerous adventures with "Newt" as his companion.

The Rankins will figure extensively in the histories of Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain region.

Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 627 Bourke St., Surry Hills, Sydney, N. S. W. He gives us his unusual and most remarkable experience:

It is figured that the 304,000 bags of sugar produced by Ewa this year would encircle Oahu if laid lengthwise around the Island.

Stockholders of Kahuku Plantation Company will receive a dividend at the office of M. S. Grinbaum & Co. upon application.

A. S. Prescott has accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Deputy Marshal. He leaves the office of Henry May.

A couple of handsome new cottages on the Macfarlane place, near Long Branch, Waikiki, are now about ready for occupancy.

Capt. Baker, who is reported to have met death on the present voyage of the ship Kenilworth, was making his last trip to sea.

Chinese Commercial Agent Goo Kim will hold a reception at noon Saturday in honor of the birth anniversary of the Emperor of China.

Mrs. Whiting, wife of Captain Whiting, will be here on the 17th if she was able to get word from the Captain, in Manila, in time to sail.

Steven Mahaula has succeeded "Pop" Atkinson as clerk in the land office. His place in the same department has been taken by Manuel Cook.

Portuguese Charge d' Affaires Canavarre called aboard the Philadelphia yesterday morning and was accorded the usual salute on retiring.

Rev. W. K. Harrington, a missionary from the Orient, and Wm. Morris were passengers on the steamship Glenfarg from Yokohama last evening.

The old Union Ice Works building, on Lower Fort street, will likely soon be in use as a storehouse for supplies for the use of the new United States garrison.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure Doan's Ointment never fails.

An expert opinion is that as the band is purely a State affair and is paid for out of current receipts it will "play on" until the end of the present biennial period.

There will be three notaries at the Judiciary Building and two at the police station from 2 o'clock Friday afternoon to swear in Government officials and employees.

Very few men of the expedition now here have any money. About a month's pay is coming to them, however, and they will be comparatively flush at Manila.

J. Bachelor, adjutant of the Citizens' Guard, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, will, on September 1, accept a position with Mr. Low on the new Halawa plantation.

Fred B. Damon will go to the Bank of Hawaii. J. L. Logan is in line of promotion for the office of superintendent of the Money Order department in the general post office.

Lieut. B. Cedric, of the French Army, will have been stationed at Saigon for some years past, is a thorough passenger on the steamship Glenfarg for San Francisco from Hongkong.

John A. Scott, John M. Horner, Miss Prescott, A. H. F. Renton, James R. Renton, Mrs. T. J. Higgins, Chas. E. Eagan and Guy F. Maydwell are among the Hawaiian people in town to see the flag go up.

Four invalided soldiers were returned to San Francisco on the steamship Glenfarg last evening by the U. S. Government. A number of Red Cross people were on the wharf to bid them good bye.

Mrs. F. R. Day and Mrs. C. W. Day will leave by the Moana next Wednesday to be absent in the States for several months. The Day residence, on Beretania street, near Fort, will be occupied by W. R. Farrington and family.

Officials of the Y. M. C. A. are taking a much needed rest. The strain upon them during the past two months has been very great. All of the rooms, including the gymnasium and baths, are being put back as fast as possible, in normal order.

At a meeting of Hawaiians at Hilo it was voted to have nothing to do with Flag Raising in that town. A motion to raise both flags in the morning, with the Stars and Stripes on top and to omit the Hawaiian flag the next day was carried.

Word in official form was sent from the Hawaiian Foreign Office yesterday to all the Legations and Consulates notifying the representatives of foreign countries that after noon on Friday, on account of the "transfer of sovereignty," there would be no more Foreign Office in the Government here.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mokuhona, Kauai and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday....Aug. 12 Tuesday....Oct. 25

Tuesday....Aug. 23 Friday....Nov. 4

Friday....Sept. 2 Tuesday....Nov. 15

Tuesday....Sept. 13 Friday....Nov. 25

Friday....Sept. 23 Tuesday....Dec. 6

Tuesday....Oct. 4 Friday....Dec. 16

Friday....Oct. 14 Tuesday....Dec. 27

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$3.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday....Aug. 9 Friday....Oct

WAS IN TRANSIT

Health Authorities Here and Troop Ship Bad Meat.

A MEASLES BILL ON HAND

Board Will Continue Same as Before Under New Flag—Various Reports—Settlement Affairs.

President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, T. F. Lansing, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon. George W. Smith was detained on business; Dr. Day was out to meet the steamer and D. L. Keliipio was ill. Meat Inspector Dr. W. T. Monsarrat and Food Inspector Arthur Johnstone were present for their respective departments.

Dr. Monsarrat reported on slaughter house. Fluke still continued to considerable extent among cows. Hogs and sheep were found in good condition.

Inspector Keliipio sent his report of the following weekly fish receipts at the public market: To July 17, 44,368; July 24, 34,141; July 31, 46,024.

Report of Kapiolani Maternity home showed \$2,895.26 on hand at the first of July and \$2,994.28 at end of the month. Expenses were \$298.13. There were during the month two pay patients, one of \$52.50 and another of \$18. The donation of \$150 from C. R. Bishop and amount from the Government brought the month's receipts above the expenditures.

Hilo hospital reported five patients at the beginning of July, eight admitted during the month, eight discharged, three deaths and two left in the hospital at the end of the month. Receipts for the month had been \$101 and expenditures \$132.08.

Resignation of Mrs. Howe from the Hilo hospital was accepted. Miss Wheelwright was appointed to the vacancy. She will leave by the Kinau on Saturday. Mrs. Howe goes to Lihue, Kauai.

Dr. C. A. Peterson was given a general commission as agent of the Board of Health. His duties as Immigrant Inspector will take him to the plantations and while going his rounds he will make examinations when necessary. President Smith spoke in high terms of the services of Dr. Peterson to the department in the past.

The question of abandoning the system of letting contracts for drugs again came up. It seemed to be the general sentiment that the plan was a failure, for the reason that only one tender was ever put in and prices were sometimes higher than could be made by straight purchases on the market. Upon motion it was unanimously decided to discontinue drug contracts at the expiration of the present period, which is August 1.

President Smith reported a bill of \$100 for expenses of taking care of measles patients from the transport Puebla. The bill is against the United States Government and endorsed by Major General Otis. The bill has to go to Washington and there is considerable red tape in getting the cash. It was decided that if officials here have no authority to pay it, the Board will do so out of its funds for quarantine expenses and turn the money in as Government realizations when it is paid by the American Government.

President Smith read the report of Inspectors Johnstone and Monsarrat on the beef, mutton and pork belonging to the transport St. Paul, which was condemned at the ice house. It was stated that after condemnation the bad meat was taken back to the vessel to be used on the way to Manila. Mr. Lansing thought the Board had not fulfilled its duty. The meat should have been destroyed. President Smith thought sanitary laws under which the Board acts did not apply to food in transit, not to be used in the Islands, and considered that the Board had fulfilled its duties. Notice of the condition of the meat was given to American officials in town and the officers of the transport.

Ah Lo, a Chinaman who was at one time a cook in Honolulu, was given permission to carry on one of the coffee shops of J. Punial at the Settlement.

The matter of framing regulations for the keeping of horses at the Settlement was left to Mr. Reynolds. The Examining Board of Physicians, Drs. Andrews, Cooper and Herbert, reported a draft of regulations for caring on the work in that department. There was a difference of opinion among the Board members as to the wisdom of some of the provisions, on account of which the matter went over to next meeting.

Mr. Reynolds called attention to the continued scarcity of taro at the Settlement. The future in this regard looked rather gloomy. It was remarked that taro was becoming very scarce throughout the group, and what there was was speckled and bad. Upon suggestion of Dr. Emerson discussion of a remedy was deferred to executive session.

President Smith announced that after flag raising on Friday the Board of Health will continue its authority and functions as before. There would be no change whatever in the status, save that each member would be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Attends to Routine Business and Elects New Officers.

At the regular annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the resolutions of condolence on the death of James I. Dowsett were adopted. Copies will be spread on the minutes and sent to the bereaved family. The committee appointed on a letter of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for a handsome flag sent down, reported a memorial, which was adopted, and will be engrossed and forwarded. The flag in question will be hoisted over the rooms on Merchant street at 12 o'clock noon Friday.

The following officers for the new year were elected: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice President, Thomas Rain Walker; Secretary, James G. Spencer. Arbitration Committee—Thomas Rain Walker, C. Boite, John F. Hackfeld, C. M. Cooke and H. W. Schmidt.

Battalion Drill.

The first battalion, First Regiment, was out in large force last night for drill. Major Jones was in command. After a few movements on the parade grounds the battalion was marched out Beretania street to Plikihi, to King and back to the Armory. Before the companies were dismissed Colonel Fisher announced the details of the re-enlistment process which will be gone through with next Friday.

Boy In Blue Dead.

Another Boy in Blue died at the Queen's hospital at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid fever. His name was William Patton. He was a native of Missouri, aged 22, and was a private in Company G, Fourteenth Infantry. The funeral will take place from the First Methodist church at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. G. L. Pearson will conduct the funeral.

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

Nothing "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything.

"Then, after a time, I began to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful.

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better. "In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day.

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back.

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment.

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years, and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from.

Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

AT 100-MILE RATE**New Cylinder Increases Railroad Speed.**

Trial and Use on a Canadian System—Inventor's Description.

Claims for the Device.

According to a Chicago writer on mechanics the new Cleveland cylinder for locomotives has proven that a speed of 100 miles an hour for railway trains may be supplied and maintained regularly. An article on the subject has been sent to this office. The Intercolonial Railway, of Canada, after investigation and trial, has adopted the power-saving cylinder on its locomotives. Engine No. 59 was first equipped with the device and the testimony of its engineers confirms the assertion that this invention is to usher in a new era in railroad annals.

The device is the discovery of William F. and Eugene W. Cleveland of Routhwaite, Manitoba. For over five years they labored, but it was only within the past year that success was assured.

The new cylinder is best described in Mr. Peterson's own language. He said, in reference to the locomotive on which the invention has been applied so satisfactorily: "The appearance of No. 59 is little changed since the Cleveland patent was attached to it. A lengthening of the cylinder and the smoke box is most noticeable. The main points of the device are a double piston with a central exhaust, called the main exhaust. Steam is admitted at end of the cylinder. Near the end of the stroke the piston uncovers a port of ample area, the steam escaping explosively into the chamber between the pistons. The chamber is connected with and always open to the smokestack. This main exhaust port remains open till the stroke is concluded and till the steam, which is admitted at the other end of the cylinder, causes the piston to return and cover the port again. When the steam port becomes an exhaust, called supplementary port, the small volume of steam left in the cylinder finds an escape into the stack through the nozzle. The same operation takes place on the opposite side of the cylinder."

Mr. Peterson makes the following claims for the new cylinder:

No resistance in cylinder, even atmospheric being reduced.

Compression controllable.

No condensation discoverable.

Remarkable smoothness of action, reducing cost of repairs and saving roadbed.

A saving of fuel of from 25 to 40 per cent.

A similar saving in water evaporation.

Increased power.

Increased speed.

Engine No. 59 has made some remarkable runs over the Intercolonial railroad during the last six months.

REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Schnack and Dorch Pay \$20,000 for Ena's Estate.

J. W. Schnack and F. L. Dorch closed a deal yesterday for the purchase of John Ena's Punahoa tract of land, immediately rear of the college grounds. There are between eighteen and nineteen acres in the plot, and the purchase price was \$20,000.

The land is splendidly situated and is ideal residence property. From it a magnificent view is obtained of Diamond Head, the city and the mountains. It is also favored with good water and borders on the new Manoa road. Mesara Schnack and Dorch have not yet determined what disposition will be made of the property, but it is safe to say that small investors will have a chance at a part of it.

Has a Mountain Home.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has about completed a quite pretentious home on the Tantalus lot he purchased a few months ago. Dr. Cooper will use the place for himself and family and friends and at times for patients. The location is most favorable and will give him the comfort of convalescents. Several other Tantalus places are projected by owners of land on the mountain side.

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